

THE CLIMAX.

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

NUMBER 20.

THE CLIMAX.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
—BY THE—
CLIMAX PRINTING CO.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$2.00.
FRENCH TIPPON, Editors.
W. M. G. WHITE, Editors.

Professional Cards.

A. Wilkes Smith, D. D. S.

OFFICE: Main street, two doors above Second.

J. C. MORGAN, D. D. S.

OFFICE: Main street, over Madison National Bank, Richmond, Ky. June 22-11.

DR. J. M. POYNTZ,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE: Second street, over Madison County Drug Store.

G. W. EVANS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE: Second street, over D. P. Armer's jewelry store.

DR. T. J. TAYLOR,

Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE: Second street, over Dykes' Grocery Store.

DR. JOHN M. FOSTER,

Next door to Laxon's—Up Stairs.

DR. PHIL ROBERTS

Offers his professional services to the public.

Office same as Bennett's law office, up stairs over Herndon's drug store, corner of Main and Second streets, Richmond, Ky. July 27-11.

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PHYSICIAN

FORD, KY.

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RICHMOND, KY.

OFFICE: Second street, over Madison County Drug Store.

I want it distinctly understood that I am the only one in Richmond that understands the thorough use of the microscope and chemistry as applied to examinations of tissues and fluids of the human body. I only mention this for the purpose of protection. My signature will be attached to each examination. Sincerely,

PARRISH & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law,

RICHMOND, KY.

Special attention given to abstracting titles to lands in Eastern Kentucky.

Office in CLIMAX building, S. E. Corner Main and Second streets, up stairs. June 22-11.

E. T. BURNAM,

Attorney at Law,

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

OFFICE with C. F. & A. E. Burnam, on First Street.

J. A. SULLIVAN,

Attorney at Law,

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

OFFICE on First street, same as formerly occupied by County Judge Miller. Oct. 15-11.

T. J. SCOTT,

Attorney at Law,

RICHMOND, KY.

Office on Second Street. June 22-11.

C. S. POWELL,

Attorney at Law,

RICHMOND, KY.

Office on Second Street. June 22-11.

A. J. REED,

Attorney at Law,

Will practice in Madison and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

Office in Master Commissioner's office, over Clerk's office. June 22-11.

SEEDS.

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Largest and most complete stock in central Kentucky. Our motto: Best Goods and Lowest consistent Prices.

P. CARROLL,

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RICHMOND, KY.

Sells, rents or exchanges all kinds of Real Estate on reasonable terms, and represents first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies.

Office in J. C. Lyter's Clothing Store. June 22-11.

Do you want pure drugs and the best brands of tobacco and cigars? You can find them at J. J. Brooks.

OPINIONS OF OTHER EDITORS.

BEST TO TAKE THE BEST.

New York Sun.

Voorhees and Slacum are an excellent ticket. We think Hill and Stevenson or Hill and Coleman would get more votes in this State. And it is best to take the best.

JUST WHAT IT MEANS.

Longport Union.

The nomination of Col. John R. Fellows for District Attorney by the united Democracy of New York city is an assurance of the inflexible purpose of the Democracy to give no encouragement to law breakers in the metropolis.

CARLISLE'S POPULARITY.

Boston Herald.

Mr. Carlisle is the antipode of the last Speaker the Republicans elected. Those Republicans who have had the best opportunity to observe Mr. Carlisle praise him most. We are sure that will continue to be the case. Let those with less favorable opportunities in the meantime possess their souls in peace.

GOVERNOR HILL.

Kansas Democrat.

The political sagacity of Governor Hill, of New York, is displayed in every phrase of transpiring political events in that State. One has only to watch the New York journals to see how absolutely, in every move on the political checker-board, David Bennett Hill, the superb leader of the New York Democracy, is master of the situation.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Elmira Gazette.

Fred Grant has been industriously campaigning ever since his nomination, but none of his speeches has yet exceeded six lines. Fred excuses himself by saying that his father could not talk and he cannot. But if we remember correctly General Grant's speeches in the Garfield campaign of 1880 were some of the Republicans' most prized campaign documents. But when General Grant was a candidate himself he did not go about electioneering.

HE SOARS THE EAGLE TOO HIGH.

New York World.

"This is a great country, but when Senator Hiseock says that 'we make the price of wheat for the world' he soars the eagle too high. Liverpool fixes the price of wheat. If we do it, the Western farmers have a right to ask that we fix it at a figure that will give them a profit for growing it." Hiscock is a rank Protectionist. He would like to have the farmers believe that we fix the price of wheat, and that if it is not high enough to give them a good profit it is because the wicked Democrats keep meddling with the tariff.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The Epoch.

The great mass of the American people agree with President Cleveland who said in his speech delivered the other day at Memphis, Tenn., that Northerners "want rest from sectional bitterness, and they know that the destiny of our country is only to be achieved by a true union in sentiment and feeling as well as in name. The business interests of our people are too alert and intelligent to be sacrificed or injured by selfish appeals to passion which should be allayed. They only insist that all the results of the arbitrament of arms to which reference has been made shall be fully retained and enforced." This hits the nail on the head.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

If the Fiftyth Congress has average political sense it will not disregard the significant notice served upon it by the organized labor of the country in convention assembled at Minneapolis. If the members of Congress decide to retain the present tariff let them be frank enough to admit that they do so on demand of and to promote the interest of the mill bosses, and not at the request of the workmen. The trades-union classes have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that a high tariff harms them more than it benefits them; that any actual increase of wages that it causes is more than lost in the extra cost of living which results from it; and that it cripples the farmers and disables their power to buy manufactured goods. Before another national convention of Knights will meet the presidential conflict of 1888 will be under way. Neither of the two great parties seem likely to have any hesitation in the choice of a standard-bearer, but it must be remembered that the standard itself is of no small importance, especially that part of it which will define the position of a question largely decisive of the cost of living. The politicians of the country will hardly fail to take note of the fact that the Knights of Labor are not fooled by the hypocritical pretension that a high tariff is in their special interest. This seed sown at Minneapolis may not bring forth a congressional harvest, but it is morally certain that it will prove a sort of

THE TARIFF ON FARM PRODUCTS.

St. Louis Republican.

The most ludicrous part of our tariff is that which imposes duties on farm products. It actually imposes a duty of twenty cents a bushel on imported wheat; ten cents a bushel on Indian corn, oats and corn meal; 20 per cent on flour; \$2 a ton on hay; 20 per cent on animals; one cent a pound on beef and pork; two cents a pound on hams and bacon; two cents a pound on lard, and four cents a pound on butter. These duties do not have any effect whatever, except to protect a few small-fisted farmers in New England against Canadian competition; they do not benefit the real farming interests of the country in the slightest degree, and were never intended to. Our farmers raise hundreds of millions of dollars worth of these articles for export; indeed, these articles make up the mass of our exports; we raise them and send them to Europe, where they successfully compete with similar articles produced there. Indeed, so ineffective are the duties on grain and other farm products that not one farmer in twenty knows that such duties exist. The only agricultural products really benefited by our tariff are sugar and rice—and these are raised only by a few planters in Louisiana and South Carolina. Our duties on farm products are a bald cheat and fraud for the delusion of Western farmers. The protective tariff was devised for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers; but jealousy required that this fact should be concealed and some pretense of equality be maintained—and this is accomplished by levying duties on farm products that are never imported, and can not be imported. The Western farmer is made to pay a protective duty on nearly everything he buys—salt, sugar, rice, clothing, fencing wire, lumber and tools—but not one cent of protection does he get for himself.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Henry Passmore, a bartender at Harrodsburg, shot and killed Richard Paxton, also a bartender.

Mr. Stanley F. Prewett and Miss Henrietta Gay were married at Winchester last Wednesday.

Mr. S. S. Cassity, local editor of the Mt. Sterling Sentinel, was married last week to Miss Minnie A. Smith.

Hon. Chas. W. Buck, Minister to Peru, is now in Washington, and is expected in Woodford about the 1st of November.—Versailles Sun.

Jay Gould sailed for Europe on one of the French line of steamers last Saturday. His yacht, Atlanta, steamed out Tuesday for Gibraltar.

The statue of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, at Lexington, will be unveiled November 14. The address will be delivered by United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn.

A battery of six boilers exploded in the Lawrence Iron Works at Ironton, O., killing Mike and James Dyer, Thomas Davis and Peter Clay, and wounding twenty others.

The students of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts represents almost every State in the American Union, besides a very liberal representation from the Dominion of Canada.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Cantrell, of Georgetown, in company with a couple of English capitalists, was over here Saturday, looking over the line of the P. F. & G. Railroad.—Paris News.

Ex-Congressman James D. Brady, of the Petersburg, Va., district, and former lieutenant of Mahone, has published a letter accusing the latter of selling offices and stealing campaign money.

Mr. James D. Haggard, one of our young farmers, was married to one of Tennessee's young ladies, Miss Florence Gibson. The marriage took place at Knoxville on last Wednesday.—Winchester Sun.

George Hull of color, was tried before Squire Parrish at Winchester and fined \$100 for throwing a stone through a car window. He had been ejected by the conductor and took this method of revenge.

Dr. W. H. Barlow, one of the oldest citizens of Georgetown, and for many years a prominent physician, was tried before a jury on Wednesday last, adjudged to be sent to the Asylum at Lexington. He was taken to that institution on Wednesday.

W. B. Kidd shipped to Philadelphia on yesterday 6 car loads of good cattle. They were in care of Thede Eaton. He will also ship to-night 48 export cattle to Newport News, averaging 1,600 lbs. W. S. Eaton will be in charge of this lot.—Winchester Sun.

The Elberon Hotel and the cottage in which President Garfield died, at Lone Branch, are owned by Charles G. Franklyn, now in Ludlow street jail, New York, in default of \$500,000 bail, in the suit brought against him

by Sir Bach Cunard, of London.

The hotel is valued at nearly \$400,000.

Owing to a struggle for supremacy between two factions, ten shares of stock in the St. Joseph County National Bank, of Kalamazoo, Michigan valued at \$1,800, were sold at public auction for \$44,350. The shares were sold separately, the lowest rate paid for a single share being \$1,993, and the highest \$12,000.

Capt. Robert W. Anderson, an aged pedestrian, of Sumpter, S. C., who claims to have been ninety-seven years old on the 4th of day of last July, is in Washington, en route for home on foot from Boston, to which latter city he walked from Sumter. He is walking for the benefit of his health, and is accompanied by a small black and white dog.

A correspondent of the Three Forks Enterprise says that Mr. St. John Boyle, of Louisville, Mr. C. H. Stoll, of Lexington, and Mr. Radcliff, of London, England, were in Breathitt county last week examining the resources of that section with a view of making investments. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with what they saw there.

Dan Roberts, aged 70, has just been sentenced to imprisonment for life, at West Liberty, for murdering J. L. Randall, 23 years ago. The murder took place in 1864. Roberts escaped his guards while being taken to Owingsville, and went West, where he remained until a short time ago, and was brought back by the Hon. J. W. Kendall, a son of the murdered man.

That the jury in the case of Wallace Carpenter charged with the midnight assassination of his father, would hang, was generally believed, but that eight men out of a dozen could be found who would pronounce him innocent of the charge was a little more than was expected even of a Pulaski jury. But such is the case, the other four being for life imprisonment.—Stanford Journal.

Things are becoming quiet in Bell. The Turner faction is all broken up. T. J. Henderson, Joe Henderson, Alvis Turner and Dick Pierce are all in jail, and men are out after the rest of the crowd, and will either capture them or drive them from the country. Joe Henderson and Dick Pierce came into the jail to see Jeff Henderson and were caught without any trouble.

The official returns from the recent election in Tennessee on the proposed prohibition amendment to the State Constitution have been received. For the amendment 117,504 votes were cast; against it, 145,197; majority against, 27,693. Thirty-four counties voted for and sixty-two against the amendment, and it is noteworthy that in nearly every instance those counties that had formerly adopted local option voted in the negative.

Ivan Shelby has been arrested in Ballard county, charged with the murder of Mrs. Stephen Moore, an aged lady, and with the robbing of her house of \$500. Shelby was her nearest neighbor, and when arrested merely remarked, "It's pretty tough to be taken on such a charge." When the murder was discovered he led the posse in search of the guilty party, and later volunteered to go to Paducah for a coffin, on which occasion he gave the newspaper reporters the first and full particulars of the murder.

The trustees of the Georgetown College had a called meeting in Lexington Tuesday. The question of removal was left open. The people of Scott county and of the Elkhorn Association were urged to complete the subscription, while the people of Shelby county were asked to put their proposition in definite form. It was declared that the object to be secured by removal must be either the consolidation of Baptist colleges in Kentucky or the enlargement of Georgetown College so as to enable it to fully meet the demands of the time. The matter of getting special powers from the legislature was referred to the Executive Committee, and the Trustees adjourned till their regular meeting next June.

The Versailles and Midway Railroad Company are about to make a proposition to the counties of Woodford, Anderson and Fayette as follows: If Woodford will agree to give \$75,000, Anderson \$25,000, and Fayette \$100,000 the company will build a railroad from Lawrenceburg to Lexington, via Versailles. At the Kentucky river they will erect a wagon bridge, directly under the railroad bridge, which they will give to the counties of Woodford and Anderson, to be owned and controlled by said counties. No money is required until the completion of the wagon bridge, when the counties of Woodford and Anderson are to give \$25,000 each. When the entire road from Lawrenceburg to Lexington is complete and trains running, Woodford is to pay over the remaining \$50,000 and Fayette \$100,000. The Louisville Southern is interested in this enterprise.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.

The exports of leaf tobacco from the United States in the first eight months of the current calendar year amount to 152,444,573 pounds, valued at \$12,186,880, against 194,060,498 pounds in the corresponding period of 1886, valued at \$18,254,476. The average export price of 1887 was 7.8 cents a pound, and that of the same months of 1886 was 9.3 cents a pound. In the last series of ten fiscal years the export prices were never as low as in the calendar year 1887, so far as this has gone, except 1879 and 1880, a decline of 1.6 cents being shown as compared with that period of 1886.

In August the exports amounted to 47,177,272 pounds, against 62,421,671 pounds in August, 1886. The average export price of August was 8.8 in 1887 and 8.12 cents in 1886. The boom has evidently not struck the exporters.

The exports to England in August were 15,068,938 pounds, against 20,206,970 pounds in 1886; to Germany, 9,167,331, against 16,476,880 pounds; to France, 5,030,000, against 7,210,790 pounds; to other countries in Europe, 16,198,688, against 18,162,437 pounds.

In the eighth month England took 41,504,671 pounds, against 61,198,072 pounds in 1886; Germany, 31,285,278, against 48,777,153 pounds; France, 13,615,892, against 14,161,041 pounds; and other countries in Europe, 51,658,650, against 55,870,778 pounds.

Europe is in short in her takings in the first eight months of 1887 as compared with the corresponding period of 1886, by 47 million pounds, and fell behind further in the last month by 15 million pounds. The exports of 1887 have been running far below the average in volume, and have been at a price the lowest of the record, with one exception. Here is a pretty kettle of fish for a boom year.—Courier-Journal.

GRAND "LORENCY."

Courier-Journal.

An Attorney—May it please the court, there has been a man in jail for three days for trial here with no charge against him, and I ask that he be brought out and tried.

Judge Thompson—Certainly; let him be brought out.

Enter prisoner, in charge of a policeman six feet two inches, lately appointed, in bran-new uniform.

Maj. K., Acting Prosecuting Attorney—Mr. Clerk, where is the warrant against this man?

Clerk—There is no warrant against him.

Attorney for Defendant—May it please the court, I waive the warrant.

Maj. K.—I don't. I want to see the charge.

Judge T.—Who is the arresting officer?

Six-feet-two—I am, your Honor.

Judge T.—Where is your warrant?

Six-feet-two—I have none, sor.

Judge T.—I asked the Clerk for a warrant, and he would not give it to me.

Judge T.—Did you make an affidavit? Six-feet-two—No sor; I asked our out on quiet attorneys General, and he wouldn't give it to me.

Judge T.—What is the charge against him?

Six-feet-two—The charge? Grand larceny, your Honor.

Judge T.—There is no such crime known in our law. Let the prisoner be discharged.

THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFS FAST PASSING AWAY.

The constitution of the Confederate States was signed by 49 delegates, 37 of whom are dead. The President survives, but Vice President Stephens died four years ago. Of three who held the portfolio of State in the cabinet all are dead; of five Secretaries of War, all; of four Secretaries of the Treasury, two; of four Attorneys General, two, and one Secretary of the Navy; while the sole Postmaster General, Mr. Reagan, is still very much alive as he proved by taking the stump for Prohibition in the recent Texas canvass. Of thirteen commissioners accredited to represent the Confederacy abroad, ten are dead. There were five men who bore rank as full Generals in the army of whom Johnson and Beauregard alone survive; 21 Lieutenant Generals, of whom 11 are dead; 100 Major Generals, of whom 55 are dead, and 480 Brigadier Generals, of whom considerably over half are dead.

As ingenious plan to save a dying pig was adopted in the gutter of L. M. Chase, of Boston. The mice had gnawed the tree so that it seemed bound to die. Mr. Chase planted four small trees around it and close to it, cut off the tops, pointed the ends, and, making incisions in the bark of the pear, bent the small trees and gnawed them upon the dying trunk. They all lived and that tree draws its nourishment from the small ones. This season a bushel of handsome pears were taken from it.

Local Produce Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COVINGTON, ARNOLD & SONS, GROCERS, IRVINE STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

RICHMOND, KY., Oct. 29, 1887.

Beef Cattle, Butcher..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Hogs..... 4 @ 5 1/2

Bacon Hams—Country..... 12 1/2 @ 15

Cured..... 12 1/2 @ 15

Butter..... 12 @ 15

Flour..... \$ 25 @ 30

Corn per barrel..... \$ 25 @ 30

Hay, per 100 lbs..... 4 @ 5

Choice blue grass..... 11 @ 12 1/2

Land..... 2 1/2 @ 3

Beeswax..... 1 @ 1 1/2

Feathers..... 20 @ 25

Meal..... 75 @ 85

Oats per bushel..... \$ 1 @ 1 1/2

Orchard Grass..... \$ 1 @ 1 1/2

German Millet..... \$ 1 @ 1 1/2

Timothy Seed..... \$ 2 @ 2 1/2

Clover Seed..... \$ 2 @ 2 1/2

Oats in sheaf..... 1 1/2 @ 2

Choice blue grass..... 4 @ 5

Red top seed..... 2 @ 3

Sweet Potatoes..... 1 @ 1 1/2

Irish Potatoes..... 75 @ 80

GANTER'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE!

Thousands of dollars worth of chickens die every year from Cholera. It is more fatal to chickens than all other diseases combined. But the discovery of a remedy that positively cures it has been made, and to be convinced of its efficacy only requires a trial. A 50-cent bottle is enough for one hundred chickens. It is guaranteed. If, after using two-thirds of a bottle, the buyer is not thoroughly satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken Cholera, return it to the undersigned and your money will be refunded.

STOCKTON & WILLIS.

aug 24 1y.

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LEXINGTON, KY.

STOCKTON & WILLIS,

Agents for Madison County.

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